

Here shall the People's Rights be maintained  
Under the Stars and Stripes, and the  
Pledge to Liberty and Justice for  
All.

## To Subscribers.

(X) When the term for which subscribers receive their papers by mail or at the Post-office is nearly up, we convey the intelligence by a card at the end of their names, like the one in the commencement of this notice. This will give all a fair opportunity to know when their time is up, and serve as an invitation to renew their subscriptions.

Extra copies of the Herald of Freedom put up in wrappers for mailing, if desired, can be had at the Office. Price, Five Cents each.

## FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860.

**SALMON P. CHASE,**  
Of Ohio.

## FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**NATHANIEL P. BANKS,**  
Of Massachusetts.

Subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention.

## The Martyr-Roll of the Present.

The ultra men of the North say of John Brown: "He has fallen a martyr to Freedom."

Freedom has had her martyrs, of whom ELIZABETH P. LOVELL, who fell at Alton, defending the freedom of the press, is a worthy example. He fell in maintenance of his right to speak the truth on free soil.

Whatever John Brown may have been engaged in previously as a means of achieving the triumph of free principles, that cannot be construed as casting any taint on his last enterprise, unless it is proven a legitimate sequence of the defence of free principles. His avowed object, and that of his associates, was to set on foot a slave insurrection. Is that a legitimate sequence of the advocacy of free principles? If so, then insurrection is one of the noble and Heaven-ordained means of advancing the freedom of the African race—one which abolitionists can advocate, good citizens commend, and Christians laud its active promoters as men worthy of being emulated as better than Washington, and equal to Jesus Christ; and the gallows of John Brown as honored as the cross of Jesus!

No sane man pretends that insurrection is the legitimate fruit of the anti-slavery gospel. Had John Brown taken his life in his hand, and gone into the slave States, preaching to slaveholders and pro-slavery men anti-slavery truth as Rev. JOHN G. FEE and CASSIUS M. CLAY have done, and then had fallen a victim to violence for that cause, he would have been worthy of enrollment in the martyr-roll of to-day. Professedly believing in the ultimate triumph of truth, he showed his disbelief, in eschewing peaceful measures, and proclaiming "War to the knife—and the knife to the hilt." Apparently a very saint—doing lip service as a "follower of the meek and lowly Jesus," he preferred his own cunning and the strength of his right arm to the power either of God or his truth. In his case Christ's words were fulfilled—"He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword"—a fate which Christ evidently considered neither very martyr-like nor exemplary—a course which met his emphatic condemnation. Had John Brown been a believer in the atonement and would revolutionary dogmas of the French Revolution, his course would have had the merit of consistency. Had he succeeded in his late attempt, and written his name in blood as did Robespierre, and Danton, and Marat, he would have been enrolled on the same martyr-list with theirs, by the zealous and anarchists of future centuries; but now, while conservative men shudder at his fate, and Christians regret that he did not believe in the truth he professed; while they may drop a silent tear over the calmness with which he met his doom; while they may grant him to be sincere but mistaken in his motives, neither subjecting them to a rigid analysis, nor calculating their tendencies—they cannot award him a place on the martyr-roll of the future, by the side of an ALGERNON SIDNEY of the past, or an ELIZABETH P. LOVELL of the present century.

John Brown's insurrectionary attempt was a failure—the less lionized the better. It was in violation of the brotherhood of man—the law of love—of the principles enunciated by Christ—hence it falls in every essential attribute of Christian martyrdom. The act was the result more especially of the intense power of concentration in the mental character of John Brown. Whether he was a large-brained man or not, it must be admitted that he possessed a terrible power of concentrating whatever of mental strength he had upon an isolated object. Hence, he could and did hate with the most diabolical hatred the slave-power and its minions; his whole soul concentrated itself upon evolving the most startling, terrible and comprehensive form of expressing that hatred; he saw himself only in the light of a terrible avenger for the woes of the oppressed African—forest, calculation of the legitimate results of his course, testing his plans in the light of prudence and reason, or weighing them in the scales of even-handed justice—all were banished by the feud-spirit which possessed him. At its bidding, the victims of the Pottawattamie massacre fell—a Southern insurrection was planned, and the death of Crews in Missouri was another mile-stone of progress set in blood—the Harper's Ferry enterprise, entered upon as the beginning of a war of races, more bloody and terrible than the world has yet witnessed, he cherished as the grand consummation of vengeance—his concentration of character pictured it as an ocean-wave, colossal in size and restless in strength—it dashed upon the beasting cliffs, and spent its force in vain. As if with a sudden rebound, his ruling attribute of character manifested itself at once in avowed and avowed.

ever fate might befall him. Vengeance had given way to resolute defiance or stoical pluck. Fearful that the visit of his wife might unman him by concentrating the strength of his soul upon the affectional elements of his nature, he forbade her to visit him, till the die of life and death was forever cast.

So John Brown is lionized to-day, not for the benevolence of his motives or the wisdom of his plans in the matter at Harper's Ferry, or any beneficent results which would legitimately flow from an insurrection, but simply because he could keep in abeyance conscience, remorse and affection, while his whole soul was centered in showing pluck. He was plucky, "The gamut man I ever saw," said Wise, but this by no means makes him a martyr, unless it be the highest type of manly excellence, of Christian faith, and martyr-like heroism, to be the embodiment of pluck. Pluck is not unknown in the annals of crime. Dr. Webster, of Boston, the murderer of Dr. Parkman, was plucky. The devotees of duelling can furnish us innumerable examples of the coolness with which a wrong has been resented and death met in obedience to the code of honor. If, therefore, men who recklessly stake their lives on a single throw, and meet the loss of life with pluck, are to be sainted as martyr-heroes, and end less panegyric be expended upon them, the martyr-roll will need to be extended to an almost endless length, the doctrines of human brotherhood to be recast, and the Gospel of Love give way to the new Evangel of Pluck!

## Mr. Lowry's Statement.

"I remarked to Mr. Brown that there had been a different version given to his Kansas exploits by the HERALD OF FREEDOM from that which his friends gave, and ventured the opinion that his reputation demanded an explanation. He replied that he understood my allusion, but that I was mistaken in supposing that it needed any refutation from him. "Time and the honest verdict of posterity," said he, "will approve of every act of mine to prevent slavery from being established in Kansas. I reversed the blood of a fellow-man except in self-defence or in promotion of a righteous cause." He spoke in indignant terms of the editor of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, characterizing him as selfish, unjust, revengeful, mercenary, untruthful and corrupt. I remarked that I regretted to hear him speak of G. W. Brown in such terms, as he was an old acquaintance of mine, and had been trusted and respected. His answer was: "Mr. Lowry, you are mistaken if you suppose that anything that George Washington Brown could say can tarnish the character of John Brown."

The above extract is from the letter of MORROW B. LOWRY, Esq., of Erie, Pa., who visited Old John Brown in prison, at Charleston, Va., a few days only before his death. We have been acquainted with Mr. Lowry since the summer of 1854, and find his name on our list of subscribers at this time. His statement, we believe is entitled to the fullest credence. Mr. Lowry called Old John Brown's attention to our articles charging him with being the leader of the party which massacred the five men on Pottawattamie creek, in May, 1856. Brown replied that he understood the allusion, but Mr. Lowry was mistaken if he thought the charge of murder made against him needed any refutation. Brown did not deny his connection with that affair, and as a truthful man, which we believe he was, he could not do it. He simply said: "Time and the honest verdict of posterity will approve of every act of mine to prevent slavery from being established in Kansas. I never shed the blood of a fellow-man except in self-defence, or in PROMOTION OF A RIGHTFUL CAUSE."

In all our articles upon this subject, we have not said but Old John Brown could have defended himself before the country for that massacre. Our only desire was to put the truth on record, and we have done so. Every word we have stated is simply true—and that whether denied by one man or ten thousand, and so we will undertake to prove at any time, in any place, and no person who is acquainted with the facts, unless an accessory before or after the fact, dare deny it.

That John Brown had not a favorable opinion of us is very true. We looked upon him as an unsafe man, dangerous to the peace of the community, and did not hesitate to say so. When he made his descent upon Missouri we denounced it in unmeasured terms. All of Old John Brown's indorsements sustained him in that act. It was but natural, then, that he and they should be denunciatory of us for what we said of him. Redpath, Hinton, Bill Hutchinson, &c., were indorsers of this policy in Kansas, and defenders of his raid upon Virginia, and they are but following their own instincts when writing and speaking against us.

"George Washington Brown," though his name is written in italics, or emblazoned in capitals, wears the truth as lightly as does any sympathizer with the insurrectionary movement of Old John Brown in Virginia. He, too, is just as much devoted to the cause of freedom, and believes he has submitted to greater sacrifices than any of them to advance that cause. The difference is: he is a PEACE man from principle, and would do nothing which he believes would conflict with that position, unless strictly in self-defence; whilst they have favored incursions into distant States with which they were in compact, and labored to get up insurrections, the effect of which was to involve the country in bloodshed and strife. Disunionists at heart, they are laboring everywhere to sow the seeds of disunion, and involve the country in contention and discord.

The Lawrence Floot case has been decided at Washington, by the Secretary of the Interior. The decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been reversed, and the float located more in accordance with the original survey. The patent will be soon issued and our titles perfected.

The Lawrence Lyceum, a new enterprise among the young men of this city, holds its next regular meeting at Liberty Hall, over C. Stearns' store, next Wednesday evening. The question for discussion: "Is our Union in immediate danger of being dissolved."

## Juvenile Reformation.

Reform schools have been established in many of the States for the reformation of juvenile offenders. Coincident with them has been the scheme of Chas. L. BRACE and others, to send the outcast children of cities to homes in the country—a plan worked out by the Children's Aid Society of New York. The two schemes have merit, and just now the family scheme of Mr. Brace seems in the ascendant. The recent burning of the buildings of the Reform School of Worcester, Mass., and an attempt to fire another house of refuge, by boys who were inmates of the establishment, have awakened inquiry as to the actual results of such enterprises.

Congregating large numbers of youthful criminals together is economic, pecuniarily, but not morally. It does not give sufficient intimacy between the young and their superintendents to create a strong bond of sympathy, which will enable the strong will and pure soul of the teacher or guardian, if we may so call him, to check the evil tendencies and develop the latent good traits of character in ill-developed offspring of selfish, brutal, vicious, or debased parents. A few officers can never come into so close intimacy and sympathy with four or five hundred children as with a lesser number. They can neither read their character so closely or take advantage of the periods in the lives of bad children, as well as bad men, when the better elements of their character struggle for mastery over evil, and strengthen those aspirations and lead the soul out of bondage to evil propensities; nor can they impress upon their pupils their own excellence of character. They may govern, but cannot develop them. They can make them obedient to the regimen of such an institution, but not self-reliant and strong-willed, to meet and overcome the temptations to which they are exposed after leaving reformatory schools.

The family system adopted at Hamburg by Herr Wichern, is simply to divide up the children into families of 12 or 15, living in separate small houses, under the care of a superintendent, who is called an "elder brother." The children eat, sleep and study together in this little house in close companionship with the superintendent, working, if possible, under his charge. His kindly individual influence softens and changes the hardness and viciousness of the pupils, and they soon acquire an ambition to equal the "elder brother" in goodness, thus making apparent the results of well-regulated family discipline.

The Mettray School in France is also conducted on the family system, the families consisting in each case of a chief, sub-chief and fifty boys. In 1856 this institution or colony numbered 681 boys, besides being a training school for masters. Its success has given rise to no less than thirty-five private and seventeen government institutions formed on its model.

The leading principle of the Mettray school is the elaborate use of the passion of emulation. No stone walls or other similar appliances are used, but the location is in a pleasant country and on a fertile estate. The colony is divided into thirteen families, each having a separate house, which is built on a uniform plan, containing two stories, the lower fitted up as workshops, the upper as dining room and sleeping room. Two of the boys are elected every three months as assistants to the chief and sub-chief, by the boys whose names are enrolled on a list, comprising those who have given no occasion for punishment in that time. After remaining in the school about four years, situations are found for the boys, in the employment of farmers and tradesmen in the various parts of France, these employers becoming patrons of the boys interested to them, and taking personal interest in their behalf. Every six months a report is made by the patrons, from which a list is made out and suspended in the large school room of the colony, stating the standing of the youths who have left.

Red Hill School in England is the offspring of Mettray, and conducted to a considerable extent on the same plan. It has shown a result of its training a rescue of 70 per cent of those committed. Mettray has shown a rescue of 89 per cent of the children, who became its inmates.

This system of family government will doubtless do better in America than in Europe, for it gives a greater scope to the individualistic element so prominent in the character of Americans. The Children's Aid Society, after a course of preparatory training sends its beneficiaries into Christian families, to be adopted as members, and to grow in goodness from the constant influence exerted by a well-regulated household. What its statistical results have been we have not yet learned. The most potent cause of failure will undoubtedly be found in the difference between the actual life of Christians and their professions, which gives rise to more infidelity than any other cause, and should it be practically felt by the erring offspring of ignorant and vicious parents, the project of the Children's Aid Society must fail. Nothing but benevolence, love, integrity, as shown by actual life, will save these juvenile offenders from their own evil tendencies, and transform them into useful members of society.

## Truth Not Out.

A professedly Anti-Slavery meeting was held in this city, on Friday evening, the 16th inst. At that meeting a resolution was passed, by a bare majority of two, exculpating "Old John Brown" from "cruelty" in the murder of the five men on Pottawattamie creek, on the night of May 24th, 1856. The substance of their resolution is the assertion that the calling of five men from their residences, at the hour of midnight, the cutting off their hands, splitting open their breasts, and running broad sword through their breasts is not "cruelty." Very well we shall take no exceptions to their position. Our point was that Old John Brown was the "leader of that murderous foray." As they have virtually admitted it in that resolution we are content to let the subject rest.

Texas has abolished the office of State printer, and the work is to be let out to the lowest bidder.

## Endorsed by a Public Meeting.

When we first attempted to correct the statement of the Republican press, in regard to Old John Brown, from one end of the country to the other came the cry that our assertions were false; that we were in the pay of a Democratic administration, and our statements were manufactured to order and published for their benefit. Every whiff in the ranks of the party was snapping and snarling at the HERALD OF FREEDOM and its editor, for these false statements, as they termed them. Old John Brown was eighty miles away from Pottawattamie creek, on the night of that awful murder, said one; another, he was sixty miles away; others sixteen; and numbers of them stated that Old John Brown had told them that he was not a party to that affair—hence G. W. Brown was a villainous liar. We furnished a portion of the evidence on which we based our assertion, and then came the cry from abroad that this was Pro-Slavery authority; the witnesses were the wives, children and neighbors of the murdered men, and could not be believed; besides, the affidavits were sworn to in Pro-Slavery courts and before Pro-Slavery officials, and no credit should be given to them. We challenged any man in Kansas to controvert our assertion, who had any regard for his veracity. Not one of them came forward and attempted to do so. We were about preparing a series of affidavits from living Free State men, whose statements no man dare controvert, when the so-called Anti-Slavery meeting, the proceedings of which we give at length elsewhere, as furnished by the officers of the Convention, admitted the killing of the men on Pottawattamie creek, but attempts to justify that act. The whole statement of ours was confirmed save their allegation that there was no "cruelty" with it.

Let the press of the country take up this subject, and ventilate the Republican party. They stand self-convicted of falsehood. Not one of them will retract a single false assertion made against us; on the contrary, they change their plea by stating that "the truth is not to be told at all times." Out upon such ridiculous nonsense. We have had enough of it.

Once for all, we take this occasion to state, that we have entertained no malicious feelings against Old John Brown. We disapproved of his headstrong, fiery impetuosity, at Lawrence, in the fall of 1855. We disapproved of his murder of those men on Pottawattamie creek. We opposed his invasion of Missouri in 1857, the killing and robbing of Crew, and the running off of his slaves, under the pretence here that it was in defence of freedom in Kansas; in the East that it was to show that his plan of running off slaves was a feasible one. We opposed his appeal for money in prosecution of his murderous enterprise, and were heartily glad when he left Kansas. We opposed, and yet see nothing to approve in his Virginia invasion. That he has shown many commendable traits of character while in prison and on the way to the gallows, we do not deny; on the contrary, forgetting the criminal, we cannot but feel sad when we read an account of his death and burial. The grave has covered over him, and with him are covered his defects. We only speak of the matter now in vindication of our own veracity, premising the assertion here that we prize the truth as dearly as Old John Brown ever did, or that of any other man whether living or dead.

## Insurrectionary Convention.

We give elsewhere the proceedings at length of the "so-called" Anti-Slavery Convention held in this place last Friday evening. Inasmuch as it virtually indorsed Old John Brown's insurrectionary invasion of Virginia, we would respectfully suggest that the title of Insurrectionary Convention would best fit them. The orators in that meeting, should a popular election be held in this Territory during the next year, and should they be aspirants for an office, which we believe nearly all of them to be, there is not a soul of them but would deny that he was present, and would claim that his name was put on the committee, and himself elected to office without his knowledge or consent.

All of the resolutions, until they come down to those pertaining to Old John Brown, are of the genuine Free Soil stamp, such as we used to pass at our Free Soil Conventions eight and twelve years ago, every line of which we most heartily endorse; but when they come to canonizing Old John Brown we want to be counted out. It is fit that Disunionists, and Garrison Abolitionists should worship him as a martyr, and give him a place by the side of, and almost equal with, Christ; representing his gallows as holy as the cross, and other equally eulogistic assertions, as was the case in Lawrence by one of them a few days ago, but we have no sympathy with such positions.

Should the press, its editors, correspondents, or contributors, or private individuals get short of a subject during the winter, and feel particularly anxious to "pitch in," to somebody, they will do us a special favor if they will devote from one to ten columns a week to the special benefit of the editor of the HERALD OF FREEDOM. The more bitter the invective the more satisfaction it will give, on the principle that to those who have been in the habit of using brandy or vinegar for a beverage, water is insipid. We hope each journal will try to rival its cotemporary in mean things, otherwise they will come very short of doing their best in the direction indicated. Remember that we are no aspirant for office, have no favors to ask of any one, and would just as soon be the target for the congregated and concentrated abuse of the entire press of the nation, Republican, Democratic, Insurrectionist, or otherwise, as to be alone.

So, gentlemen of the press, walk in and do your prettiest, and we will furnish a hand to hold your hat, if desired.

The mission of Gen. Scott at San Juan, has resulted in a temporary adjustment of the difficulty in reference to the occupation of that island. All the troops but one company have been withdrawn, and the General has returned.

## The Truth of History Vindicated at Last.

Capt. SAMUEL WALKER, in a short speech before the Anti-Slavery meeting in this city, last Friday night, said: "Old John Brown told him that he was present at the massacre on Pottawattamie creek, on the night of the 24th of May, 1856, and that he approved of that act." He, Walker, said further, that he was ready to swear before God that Old Brown told him so. He said he knew more of the matter than he thought it best to reveal, as there were persons, then present in the room, who might be implicated. He had never taken a prisoner and then cut his throat. He took Old Titus, though the latter had threatened to cut his throat and that of his wife, but he did not feel his duty to kill him when he was in his power.

Dr. ROBINSON being called upon, said the best way was to let the truth come out; that he had always believed that Old John Brown was connected with that movement; that, indeed, he believed Old John Brown had told him so, or words to that effect; that when he first heard of the massacre he thought it was about right, that circumstances were such then, that a war of extermination was in prospect, and it was as well for Free State men to kill Pro-Slavery men as for Pro-Slavery men to kill Free State men. All he wanted to know was that these men were put out of the world decently, not hacked and cut to pieces, as was R. P. Brown. The difference between him and G. W. Brown was: the latter believed the murder of those men on Pottawattamie creek was unjustifiable; he thought it was. He also said that while war continued he was pleased with the co-operation of Old John Brown, but after peace was restored and the officers were passed into Free State hands, he thought the sheriff of the several counties should have been called upon to preserve the peace, and with them the responsibility should have rested, not with unauthorized individuals, Old John Brown or any body else; and that any interference of his in our affairs subsequent to the troubles of 1856 be repudiated.

Mr. INGERSOLL made a few remarks complimentary (?) of the editor of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, evidently intended to pander to the popular prejudice.

Messrs. ALLEN and DEITZLER each made remarks fully sustaining the views of Gov. ROBINSON.

Mr. ADAIR, a nephew of Old John Brown, gave a detailed account of the death of his cousin, Frederick Brown, and again, after the exposition of Capt. Walker, arose in his seat, and said, he had heard Capt. JOHN BROWN say about the same thing as detailed by Capt. Walker, that Brown said he was present; that he approved of the deed, but that he did not raise a finger himself to injure the men; that his hands were clear of blood.

Gov. ROBINSON followed. He said it made no difference whether he raised his hand or otherwise. He was present, aiding and advising to it, and did not attempt to stop the bloodshed, and is of course responsible, though justifiable according to his understanding of affairs.

## Who Lies?

Bill Hutchinson and James Reipath say that Old John Brown told them that he was not at the massacre on Pottawattamie creek, in May 1856. Gov. ROBINSON believes Old John Brown told him he was there. Capt. WALKER, a gentleman whose veracity no man has ever called in question, says he will never believe that Old John Brown told him that he was there. Mr. ADAIR, a nephew of Old John Brown, says his uncle told him he was there, but did not raise a finger to injure the Doyles, Wilkinsons, &c.; that their blood was not on his garments. Several witnesses who were present at the transaction and knew Old John Brown well, being his neighbors, swear positively that he was there. Old John Brown, in full view of his tragic end, told MORROW B. LOWRY, when interrogated upon the subject, that "posterity would justify him." A public meeting in Lawrence, notwithstanding Bill Hutchinson's assertions that G. W. Brown lied when he made his statements, declared that there was no "cruelty" connected with the affair, probably feeling that the work was done very expeditiously, as it certainly was, and that no tortures were inflicted on the savages were employed. It follows that either Old John Brown has given different versions of the affair, (which we do not believe, for with all his faults he was a man of veracity on questions of fact,) else Hutchinson and Reipath have misrepresented, or, in the language of the former, LIED; else Gov. Robinson, Capt. Walker, Mr. Adair, the Insurrectionist meeting at Lawrence, the witnesses on oath, and several other persons who have made statements to us privately on this subject, have all lied. Reipath and Hutchinson are, and have been for a long time, correspondents for eastern newspapers, and, of course, they are gentlemen of veracity! It is a nice point to decide, so we shall leave the answer to the interrogatory at the head of this article to the reader.

## Retire.

During the last eight months, we have been materially assisted in the editorial department of the HERALD OF FREEDOM, by Doct. W. S. BUSH. In fact, for many weeks during the summer, he had entire control of its columns, and but few forward were contributed by us, and such was occasionally the case through the autumn months. He closes his connection with the office this week, and will return to the East. We take great pleasure in saying that his gentlemanly deportment at all times, and his valuable services, have endeared him to us, and he carries with him in his retirement our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness. To the editorial profession we would remark that should they have occasion to employ an assistant, a gentleman capable of reporting speeches, proceedings of public meetings, or writing leaders, they will find Dr. Bush well qualified for the post, and we guarantee that he will give abundant satisfaction.

The mission of Gen. Scott at San Juan, has resulted in a temporary adjustment of the difficulty in reference to the occupation of that island. All the troops but one company have been withdrawn, and the General has returned.

Four thousand bushels of corn were raised this year by the students of Western College, a Manual Labor Institution in Linn county, Iowa.

## Notice and Correction.

JOHN GRINER, the able editor of the Columbus, O., Gazette, paid Kansas a visit a few weeks ago. He visited the HERALD OF FREEDOM office while in Lawrence. Speaking of the newspapers here and their conductors, he says—

"Mr. BROWN, who has the name of Gov. Chase for President and Gov. Banks for Vice President at the head of his paper, nevertheless, publishes an independent paper, and makes no bones of pitching into any political party, whether friend or foe, when he thinks a little scolding is required. Mr. Brown was one of the principal sufferers by the war. He was stalked out on the prairie some three or four months, had his office burned and papers destroyed, his losses amounting to something over \$12,000. We believe, however, that the greater part of this loss was made up to him by the Emigrant Aid Society. He has now a very snug office, with a power press, a fine lot of type, and connected with his printing establishment is a first-rate bindery. The laws and journals of Kansas, printed and bound by Mr. Brown last year, will compare very favorably with the public documents of our own State."

Mr. G. is mistaken about our losses having been made up by the Emigrant Aid Society. It never contributed a dollar of its funds for that purpose, and save a hundred dollar donation from AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., from his private purse, we have received nothing from the members of that Company. Our entire receipts in donations, to aid in reviving the press, were less than \$2,800, twelve hundred dollars of which were consumed in expenses, &c., in soliciting and collecting the amount; \$800 was employed in the payment of a debt contracted in the prosecution of the paper previous to its destruction; and the balance, near \$800, was invested in the purchasing new material, which is now in the HERALD OF FREEDOM office, and to which at least \$8,000 of additions have been made.

## A Suffered Law.

Kansas has suffered in reputation from the outrages committed by her own citizens upon others whom they suspect of crime. The Statutes do not sufficiently provide for the punishment of such offenders as do the work of vigilance committees. The following law from the Statutes of Illinois, should be enacted by the Legislature of Kansas this winter, and be rigidly enforced:

Sec. 1. That if two or more persons shall commit an assault and battery on, or shall imprison another within this State for the purpose of obtaining a confession or revelation tending to criminate the person assaulted or any other person, or shall assault and battery or imprison another on account of a refusal of such person to make such confession or revelation, the persons so offending, on conviction thereof, shall be punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than three years.

Sec. 2. If two or more persons shall actually do an unlawful act, with force, or violence against the person or property of another with an intent in them thereby to cause such person to leave the State or County, against his or her will, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than three years.—Laws of 1847, Page 84.

Postmaster-General Holt sustains the Virginia law against anti-slavery publications. He holds that the postmaster owes an allegiance to the State law superior to that which he owes to the enactments of Congress, and therefore, in Virginia, must not deliver any publications which he may deem "incendiary." If Southern postmasters may destroy anti-slavery publications because they deem their doctrines prejudicial to Southern institutions, a Northern postmaster may apply the same rule to any publications he may think prejudicial to the welfare of society, provided he find his justification in a latitudinarian construction of some statute. An American legislature might put the ban upon Catholic publications, and a legislature Catholic or infidel in sentiment, might taboo Protestant literature, as prejudicial to the well-being of society; or, each State legislature prohibit as pernicious the circulation of political papers and documents of a faith opposed to that of the majority. To this bulwark on free institutions Postmaster-General Holt's opinion really tends—requiring postmasters to become the spy police of Governors and Presidents.

## Valuable Dictionary.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, late edition, with 1,500 illustrations, complete table of synonyms, 10,000 new words never before inserted in any other dictionary, pronouncing vocabulary of distinguished individuals of modern times, with table of geographical and biblical names, &c. It is the most complete dictionary of the English language ever published, containing over 1,600 quarto pages, firmly bound in calf, and all is furnished for \$6.50. We are pleased to learn that O. WILMARTH, bookseller of this city, has the agency for its sale in Kansas, has a large supply on hand, and is furnishing them at publishers' prices.

The Atchison and St. Joseph Railroad will be completed on the 20th of January. But ten miles of track remain to be laid. The iron is upon the ground, and workmen are pushing the enterprise forward with all possible dispatch. We are glad to learn that the Kansas Stage Company will run a line of stages between Lawrence and Atchison direct, on the completion of the road. It will be a great day for Atchison when that road is completed. Lawrence should take measures to connect herself with it at an early day.

Mrs. WHITNEY has removed her military establishment to her residence on New Hampshire street, as will be seen by her advertisement. The excellent quality of her goods and character of her work, of itself, should give her a large share of custom. Those, however, who complain of "hard times," will find that even their case has been provided for, in the accommodating terms of payment offered.

The Senate of Missouri passed the bill excluding free negroes by a vote of 23 yeas, and 11 nays.

## Proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention.

In pursuance of a call published last week, the friends of the Anti-Slavery cause met in mass meeting at the Court House, 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, December 16th, for the purpose of organizing an Anti-Slavery Society for Douglas County. The meeting was organized by the election of P. H. BERKAN, Chairman, and Joel Grover, Secretary. The committee appointed to present a plan for the organization of Douglas County Anti-Slavery Society, presented the following:

CONSTITUTION OF DOUGLAS COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We, the undersigned, believing American slavery to be a sin against God and a crime against man, do hereby unite ourselves into an association for the purpose of laboring for the total overthrow of the system of slavery, and do agree to be governed by the following Constitution:

ARTICLE 1. The name of this Society shall be the Douglas County Anti-Slavery Society.

ART. 2. The whole object of this society shall be the spread of anti-slavery truth by written and living appeals to the consciences and humane feelings of the public, hoping thereby to arouse them to such action against slavery as shall result in its final overthrow.

ART. 3. It shall be perfectly lawful at meetings of this society, for any member to advocate those measures deemed by him best adapted to promote the abolition of slavery, he being responsible for his own.

ART. 4. Any person, be he or she friend or enemy to our cause, shall have full liberty to speak in our meetings, provided such person's remarks shall be confined to the question under discussion, and that personalities are avoided.

ART. 5. The society shall hold quarterly meetings at times and places appointed by a vote of the society, and special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee.

ART. 6. The funds of this association shall be used exclusively for the support of lecturers and for the circulation of such works as may be deemed necessary by the Executive Committee, and no work shall be circulated by the Executive Committee, as such, without the approval of a majority of that committee, and not even then if the society at any of its regular meetings shall disapprove such work.

ART. 7. The officers of this society shall be elected annually, and shall be as follows: a President, five Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of eleven persons, five of whom shall constitute a quorum for doing business when circumstances require efficient and prompt action to be taken before a majority of the committee can be assembled.

ART. 8. Each officer of this association shall be duly notified by the Secretary of the time and place of holding each meeting of the society and upon an off repeated failure to be present at the meetings of the society shall disqualify himself, and another person be elected in his stead.

ART. 9. The duty of each officer shall be such as usually devolves upon the same officer in similar associations.

ART. 10. The necessary expenses of the meetings of this society shall be defrayed by a special subscription or contribution for that purpose, except that the Executive Committee may draw upon the Treasurer for such sums as may be needed to defray the expenses of a regular meeting, provided such expenses shall be approved by the subscription is raised and all such monies shall be returned to the Treasurer as soon as raised.

ART. 11. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the society.

ART. 12. Any person may become a member of this society by signing the Constitution.

ART. 13. The annual meeting of this society shall be held on the first Friday in December of each year.

After reading the report, on motion it was accepted, after which it was taken up and adopted article by article, after much discussion by Messrs. Thacher, Hutchinson, Robinson, Soule, Stearns, Heath and others.

On motion the meeting proceeded to the election of officers under the Constitution for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

For President, Joel Grover; Vice Presidents, E. D. Ladd, P. Oldham, S. Y. Lum, P. S. Brown, R. Cordley; Corresponding Secretary, P. W. Fenoy; Recording Secretary, J. W. Ingersoll; Librarian, O. Wilmarth; Ex. Committee, C. Stearns, H. F. Parker, Solon O. Thacher, Joseph Gardner, Mr. Copeland, E. Heath, A. W. Smith, E. A. Colman, A. Soule, Levi Woodard, &c.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Stearns, Soule, S. O. Thacher, Hutchinson, and Gardner, were appointed to present resolutions for discussion during the evening session.

Adjourned to 6 P. M.